

QUEEN IN LONDON

HER MAJESTY REACHES BUCKINGHAM FROM WINDSOR.

Royal Train Built for the Queen and Her Attendants on the American Plan—The Invaluable "Address" Awaited at Paddington, and She Swaps the Customary Reply for It—Lusty Britons Roar Their Cheers Red-Faced Along the Route—Receptions to Envoys and Diplomats—The American Turkey Gobblers.

London, June 21.—Queen Victoria left Windsor Castle at noon by the sovereign's entrance, facing the long walk, and traversed part of the High Thames streets of Windsor on her way to the railroad station. Her Majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with positions and outriders. The queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, the Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenburg, who occupied the carriage preceding that of Her Majesty. The queen on arriving at the railroad station of Windsor, walked through the private waiting room, leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, and by a sloping gangway entered her carriage.

The early hours were enlivened by the pealing of bells and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's proceedings was Windsor, where by 6 o'clock the short route leading from the castle to the Great Western railway station was lined a mass of people gathered to see the queen start. Flags and flowers were everywhere, and the order of the day, "God Save the Queen," appeared on houses and banners without end. The statue of the queen near the castle was decorated and gorgeously caparisoned in the renaissance style and tall Venetian masts with their fluttering pennants lined both sides of the route. At 11 o'clock the queen left the castle. The railway station was beautifully decorated in scarlet and gold, flowers in bloom and tall, artistic palms. The queen was received by the directors of the railway. "The Queen's train," used for the first time today, was drawn up close to the entrance door. The magnificent engine, "Queen Empress," beautifully painted and picked out with gold leaf, carried the royal arms embazoned in gold and colors in front and heraldic devices over the splashboards of the driving wheels. The train was composed of six carriages, built on the American corridor system, and connected by the rubber covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is 54 feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighed twenty-seven tons and is mounted on two bogie trucks swung under double-hung suspension springs. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The headboard is in gold and the door handles, with their moulded lions' heads, are gold-plated. The doors are embazoned with the royal arms. The running gear is encased in mahogany, with a carved lion's head at each corner, above which is a gilded imperial crown. The interior is divided into three compartments, the center, the queen's room, and at one end an open salon for Her Majesty's maids, at the other end an open salon for the gentlemen in attendance. The queen's room has plate glass bow windows and a domed roof, the ceiling of which is white enamel with hand painted borders. The curtains and upholstery are in white silk rep. The door handles, curtain poles and incandescent lamps are silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms. Near the windows is the queen's favorite swinging arm chair and sofa. A small folding writing table, on which is an ivory electric bell, completes the furniture of the apartment. Sliding glass doors communicate with the two saloons. That for the gentlemen is furnished in white morocco, that for the dresser in white silk rep. Two other saloons, each 38 feet long, equally rich in decoration and furniture, for the suite, a corridor carriage for the officials of the company and two was fitted with oil cooking stoves complete the train.

The star for London was made at 12:10 a. m., and for the distance this train, passed through groups of loyal people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The railway employees everywhere stood at the salute, while the platforms were crowded with cheering people.

PADDINGTON REACHED. Paddington was reached at 12:30. Here the immense throngs had been transformed on the "up" side into a hall of

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THEY DON'T AGREE.



Pond's Extract—small size, 10¢. Large size, 25¢. For instant relief from sting of mosquito bites and heat of sunburn.

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resplendent crimson, garlanded with fringe gold, fragrant with the odors of countless blossoms, waited on either side by portiers of people. The state carriages from Buckingham Palace were at the end of the covered way. As soon as the queen had taken her seat the Life Guards drew up in front and rear as a guard of cheers proclaimed to waiting thousands beyond that she had arrived.

Before starting, a loyal address was presented by the Rev. Walter Abbott, vicar of Paddington and chairman of the Paddington vestry, who was accompanied by the two members of parliament for Paddington. The queen graciously received the address presented to her by the vicar of Paddington and handed back to him a written reply, expressing gratification that the generous instincts of her people towards the poor, aged and sick had produced such remarkable results. The late prince consort, like herself, the reply of Her Majesty continued, manifested great interest in charitable institutions, and her children shared that feeling, which formed not the weakest link between herself and her people. The passage to the street was lined by the Eighteenth Middlesex regiment, which also provided the guard of honor. The route to Buckingham Palace via Oxford and Cambridge Terrace, Grand Junction road and Edgware road to the Marble arch, thence by Hyde Park, and Constitution Hill. The weather was fine and warm. Over the route, excepting the portion of Great Park, every house in the background of the picture was superbly decorated, flags, flowers, banners and festoons, and endless mottoes on the order of the day, "God Save the Queen." At Edgware road a handsome triumphal arch was erected by the Paddington authorities and another had been put up by the Marble arch vestry near the bottom of the Edgware road. The first triumphal arch was a very handsome, castellated structure in imitation of gray stone covered with ivy, and bore the motto "Thy Heart is Our Throne." The second triumphal arch was covered with crimson cloth and bore the motto "God Bless Our Queen."

Throughout the route was tenanted by an immense assemblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof its sightseers, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and gardens, the paths and chairs, and even the trees and hedges were crowded with people with loyal humanity. The queen drove slowly, to gratify her people. Her face everywhere beamed the voice of the multitude. In unrestrained strength the rich and tumultuous expressions of loyalty and affection broke forth. Volleys of cheers rose clearly above the acclamations. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved in welcome, every one vied with his neighbor in active demonstration of loyalty and delight. Nearing Piccadilly the queen gave for the first time the conspicuous evidence of what had been prepared for the morning. The grim walls of Aspley House were gone in a profusion of decoration. The grand stand at the side and front of it, garlanded with flowers, flags and mottoes, stood crowded with some of the queen's nobility, no less exuberant in their welcome than that from the packed windows and roof of St. George's hospital and the stands in front, full of the queen's courtiers.

Through Burton's gate the queen passed on to the garden entrance of Buckingham palace, always between the living lanes of her subjects, always the object of endless homage and salutes of cheers, which continued until the gates had shut the queen from view.

THE QUEEN RECEIVES ENVOYS. This afternoon at four o'clock in the throne room of Buckingham palace Her Majesty received the imperial and royal envoys. The room is sixty-four feet long, finely proportioned and richly decorated. At the end opposite the entrance was the alcove formed by two walls of pillars surmounted by a carved and gilded wreath borne by two winged figures, to which were attached medallions bearing royal initials. The walls were hung with crimson satin; those of the alcove with crimson velvet, both relieved with a profusion of golden braid. The ceiling is richly carved and gilt in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century, embellished with armorial bearings and has a white marble frieze adorned with bas-reliefs illustrative of the Wars of the Roses. Immense crystal lustres hung from the ceiling. The dais, carpeted in velvet, was carpeted with royal Arcturian, the gift of the women of England, at the suggestion of the duchess of Teck, a beautiful example of the carpet weaver's art, made at Bridgwater, Shropshire. It is eighteen by sixteen feet and of unusually fine texture. The center, in two shades of crimson damask, discovers the monogram V. R. L. in bold letters of gold, supported by the Tudor Rose and Star of India, the whole being enclosed in a garland bearing the old familiar motto:

"Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense." This is surrounded by the imperial crown entwined by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a ribbon. The border, on an eucalyptus, is composed—in right colors—of the rose, shamrock, thistle and lily dower, for Ireland. At the base are animals properly colored and lifelike in attitude allegorical of the colonies, the Indian tiger, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver and the Australian kangaroo. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional band worked in soft gold.

Those of the envoys who did not wander about the palace chatted in the smoking room. Ten minutes before 4 o'clock the envoys stood in line, and went singly to the audience room, to which they were conducted by Colonel the Honorable William James Colville, the master of ceremonies. The bow drawing room, in which the envoys were received, is a large room, heavily ornamented with gilt and hung with silk. Two members of the guard were on duty at the door.

The queen was dressed in black, wore a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and some orders. She sat in a gilded chair near the center of the room, the prince of Wales standing immediately behind her. At her right hand was the princess of Wales, and behind her the royal family were near her majesty or scattered about the room. The duke of Auerstadt and the duke of Sotomayor, representing respectively France and Spain, preceded, the United States envoy, Mr. Reid, being third, and followed by the papal envoy, Monsignor Sanjuncetti.

All the envoys presented their letters with the lowest bows. The queen took each letter and smilingly, addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner possible. Her majesty expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley, and to the "great nation of our kinsmen." After Mr. Reid had retired, he strolled about the palace a little, and went home at 4:15 p. m.

The prince and princess of Wales, the duke and duchess of York, on returning from Marlborough house, were received with roar upon roar of cheers. THE CROWDS AT BUCKINGHAM. Next to Paddington, the crowds selected Buckingham palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gathering of the envoys and their suites and the Indian and British invited to luncheon, to be afterwards presented, had already begun at noon and many were the speculations relative to the identity of the bejeweled and orderly officers as they drove up in carriages or smart royal hansom cabs hired for the occasion. In the latter case the drivers wore cockades and had badges on their left arms, velvet pads with the letters "V. R." embroidered in gold.

The police were kept busy attending to fainting women, but the crowds were in the best of humor and chaffed every one. A number of Americans armed with kodaks had stationed themselves opposite the palace gate and somebody in crowd shouted: "Now, Tanks, three cheers for your mother," raising a roar of good-humored laughter.

On the right of the palace gateway, the duke of Connaught and her children, and some of the Battenbergs awaited the arrival of her majesty. A few minutes before 1 o'clock a hoarse roar of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the queen. The cheering grew in strength until it amounted to a deafening storm as the sovereign reached the vicinity.

The queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly to the right and to the left, to the greetings of her subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles and appeared not more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be. The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her majesty, was also dressed in black. The Princesses Christian and Battenberg sat opposite the queen and the Duke of Devonshire and the Princess Henry of Battenburg were dressed in black. Two Scotch gillies rode behind the carriage. As soon as it entered the palace yard the carriage passed directly to the quadrangle, Princess Henry of Battenberg waving her hand as she passed, to her children. The duchess of Connaught saluted her majesty, amid an enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The queen then descended in the palace yard and the duke of Connaught, who followed soon after, was warmly cheered. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted the duchess and the children, and then was saluted by the life guards as they rode off.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room. Levee costume was worn, and the suites, who were also in levee dress, had luncheon in the garden and in the vestibule.

EXTORTIONERS BEATEN. In spite of the enormous crowds in London, seats to view the procession are almost impossible. Many of the city syndicates today were distributing seats gratis among their disappointed shareholders. The rapacity of the omnibus companies, which yesterday trebled the rate of their fares, has also had a setback and they in many cases today reduced prices to the regular rates.

ANARCHISTS IN TOWN. Owing to the recent explosion of bombs in Paris and the arrival in England of many foreign known to be connected with anarchism, the Scotland Yard authorities have been very active. The whole route of the procession tomorrow has been closely examined especially the bridges and the stands in their vicinity. Socialist and anarchist leaflets treating the jubilee in threatening terms have been issued. One of them describes the queen's reign as "sixty years of cowardly wars for gold on ignorant and defenseless savages," and as "an increase of the wealth of Great Britain, but not for the mass of working people, whose condition is worse than sixty years ago." The leaflet quoted also says: "The appalling

THE AMERICANS. United States Special Envoy Hon. William Reid, and his suite, U. S. A. Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the members of the United States special embassy reached the palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock. They all wore evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them.

The American party was received by the master of ceremonies and conducted by one of the queen's equestrians to a marquee in the garden where lunch was served. Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden but was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being received by the prince of Wales in the most cordial manner. After lunch the envoys strolled about the palace.

In addition to the United States special embassy the envoys present included General Devoust, Duke of Auerstadt, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, representing France, and two French generals of division, one of them especially representing President Faure. M. Crozier, chief of the protocol, and a brilliant staff of French officers; Prince Albert of Prussia, the prince regent of Brunswick and a staff of eight general officers, representing the emperor of Germany in addition to Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Langenburg and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Russia was represented by the imperial highnesses, the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna, and large suites. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, represented the Austro-Hungarian Empire, accompanied by a number of princes. Italy sent to represent her, her royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Naples, and Sweden and Norway were represented by Prince Eugene, the fourth son of King Oscar. Prince Ferdinand represented Montenegro. Prince Charles Deligne represented Belgium, the Duke of Orpeto, brother of King Charles, represented Portugal, and the Duke of Sotomayor represented Spain. M. Rouart, formerly president of the republic, represented Switzerland. Egypt was represented by the Khedive's brother, Mohammed Ali Khan. Turkey was represented by her grand master of the ceremonies, Munir Pascha, and Persia by the Emir Kahn. Holland was represented by Counts von Tynden and Bylandt, and Luxembourg by its hereditary grand duke, and Denmark by Prince Waldemar. Crown Prince Mahle represented Siam. Japan was represented by his imperial highness, Prince Arisugawa and a large suite, including the Marquis Ito. Korea was represented by his excellency Min Yong Hoan and a large suite, and China by nineteen nobles of high rank, headed by Shan Yeng Hoon, the special envoy of the emperor. Mexico was represented by Don Antonio Y. Ochoa, minister to France, and the Greater Republic of Central America was represented by Senor Medina. Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Chile and in fact practically every country in the world, was represented. The pope sent a representative in the person of Monsignor Cezari, titular archbishop of Maris.

After her majesty had received the special envoys she received a host of Indian princes, who were introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, who was assisted by his political aide de camp.

The envoys were conducted to her majesty's presence by the queen's master of the ceremonies, and were introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, the premier and minister for foreign affairs. ROYAL FULL DRESS BANQUET. The queen at 9 o'clock tonight entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests.

The spacious supper room was a fairy sight. Exquisite costumes, diamonds and countless gems, the most brilliant of uniforms, stars, orders and crosses without end, the royal liveries, the table and buffet loaded with the famous gold plate, the value of which runs into millions, and Dresden china, flowers and lights glittering up to the highly enriched ceiling with its foliage and floral ornamentation, while in, around and over all was that air of old-world dignity which is of itself so impressive. This seemed even to be reflected from the great mirror between the windows, to the approval of the stately George IV in his coronation robes upon the wall.

RECEPTION OF THE DIPLOMATS. After the dinner the queen proceeded to the grand saloon to receive the diplomatic corps, and some of the more distinguished of the special guests. Here again the queen was introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, who was assisted by his political aide de camp.

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The spacious supper room was a fairy sight. Exquisite costumes, diamonds and countless gems, the most brilliant of uniforms, stars, orders and crosses without end, the royal liveries, the table and buffet loaded with the famous gold plate, the value of which runs into millions, and Dresden china, flowers and lights glittering up to the highly enriched ceiling with its foliage and floral ornamentation, while in, around and over all was that air of old-world dignity which is of itself so impressive. This seemed even to be reflected from the great mirror between the windows, to the approval of the stately George IV in his coronation robes upon the wall.

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THE AMERICANS. United States Special Envoy Hon. William Reid, and his suite, U. S. A. Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the members of the United States special embassy reached the palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock. They all wore evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them.

The American party was received by the master of ceremonies and conducted by one of the queen's equestrians to a marquee in the garden where lunch was served. Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden but was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being received by the prince of Wales in the most cordial manner. After lunch the envoys strolled about the palace.

In addition to the United States special embassy the envoys present included General Devoust, Duke of Auerstadt, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, representing France, and two French generals of division, one of them especially representing President Faure. M. Crozier, chief of the protocol, and a brilliant staff of French officers; Prince Albert of Prussia, the prince regent of Brunswick and a staff of eight general officers, representing the emperor of Germany in addition to Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Langenburg and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Russia was represented by the imperial highnesses, the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna, and large suites. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, represented the Austro-Hungarian Empire, accompanied by a number of princes. Italy sent to represent her, her royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Naples, and Sweden and Norway were represented by Prince Eugene, the fourth son of King Oscar. Prince Ferdinand represented Montenegro. Prince Charles Deligne represented Belgium, the Duke of Orpeto, brother of King Charles, represented Portugal, and the Duke of Sotomayor represented Spain. M. Rouart, formerly president of the republic, represented Switzerland. Egypt was represented by the Khedive's brother, Mohammed Ali Khan. Turkey was represented by her grand master of the ceremonies, Munir Pascha, and Persia by the Emir Kahn. Holland was represented by Counts von Tynden and Bylandt, and Luxembourg by its hereditary grand duke, and Denmark by Prince Waldemar. Crown Prince Mahle represented Siam. Japan was represented by his imperial highness, Prince Arisugawa and a large suite, including the Marquis Ito. Korea was represented by his excellency Min Yong Hoan and a large suite, and China by nineteen nobles of high rank, headed by Shan Yeng Hoon, the special envoy of the emperor. Mexico was represented by Don Antonio Y. Ochoa, minister to France, and the Greater Republic of Central America was represented by Senor Medina. Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Chile and in fact practically every country in the world, was represented. The pope sent a representative in the person of Monsignor Cezari, titular archbishop of Maris.

After her majesty had received the special envoys she received a host of Indian princes, who were introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, who was assisted by his political aide de camp.

The envoys were conducted to her majesty's presence by the queen's master of the ceremonies, and were introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, the premier and minister for foreign affairs. ROYAL FULL DRESS BANQUET. The queen at 9 o'clock tonight entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests.